# MAGE (6A111): sc-71537



The Power to Question

## **BACKGROUND**

The melanoma-associated antigen (MAGE) family consists of a number of antigens recognized by cytotoxic T lymphocytes. The MAGE genes were initially isolated from different kinds of tumors, and based on their virtually exclusive tumor-specific expression in adult tissues, they have been used as targets for cancer immunotherapy. MAGE genes encode for tumor-rejection antigens and are expressed in tumors of different histologic types, but not in normal tissues, with the exception of testis and placenta. Although a large number of MAGE genes have now been identified and extensively studied in tumors of various origin, their function in normal cells remains unknown.

## **REFERENCES**

- Okami, J., et al. 2000. Genetic detection for micrometastasis in lymph node of biliary tract carcinoma. Clin. Cancer Res. 6: 2326-2332.
- Granelli, P., et al. 2000. Melanoma antigen genes 1 and 2 are differentially expressed in human gastric andcardial carcinomas. Scand. J. Gastroenterol. 35: 528-533.
- Klein, C., et al. 2000. Comparative analysis of genetically modified dendritic cells and tumor cells as therapeutic cancer vaccines. J. Exp. Med. 191: 1699-1708.
- Busam, K.J., et al. 2000. Immunoreactivity with the anti-MAGE antibody 57B in malignant melanoma: frequency of expression and correlation with prognostic parameters. Mod. Pathol. 13: 459-465.
- Kobayashi, Y., et al. 2000. Expression of MAGE, GAGE and BAGE genes in human liver diseases: utility as molecular markers for hepatocellular carcinoma. J. Hepatol. 32: 612-617.
- 6. Luiten, R., et al. 2000. A MAGE-A1 peptide is recognized on HLA-B7 human tumors by cytolytic T lymphocytes. Tissue Antigens 55: 149-152.
- Osterlund, C., et al. 2000. MAGE-b4, a novel melanoma antigen (MAGE) gene specifically expressed during germ cell differentiation. Cancer Res. 60: 1054- 1061.

#### **SOURCE**

MAGE (6A111) is a mouse monoclonal antibody raised against a prokaryotic recombinant fusion protein corresponding to full length MAGE-A1 of human origin.

# **PRODUCT**

Each vial contains 200  $\mu$ g IgG<sub>2a</sub> kappa light chain in 1.0 ml of PBS with < 0.1% sodium azide and 0.1% gelatin.

#### **STORAGE**

Store at 4° C, \*\*DO NOT FREEZE\*\*. Stable for one year from the date of shipment. Non-hazardous. No MSDS required.

# **PROTOCOLS**

See our web site at www.scbt.com for detailed protocols and support products.

## **APPLICATIONS**

MAGE (6A111) is recommended for detection of MAGE-1, MAGE-2, MAGE-3, MAGE-4, MAGE-6, MAGE-10 and MAGE-12 of human origin by Western Blotting (starting dilution 1:200, dilution range 1:100-1:1000), immunoprecipitation [1-2 µg per 100-500 µg of total protein (1 ml of cell lysate)] and immunofluorescence (starting dilution 1:50, dilution range 1:50-1:500).

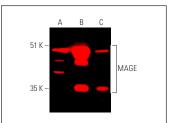
Molecular Weight of MAGE: 34 kDa.

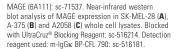
Positive Controls: A2058 whole cell lysate: sc-364178, A-375 cell lysate: sc-3811 or SK-MEL-28 cell lysate: sc-2236.

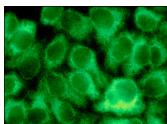
# **RECOMMENDED SUPPORT REAGENTS**

To ensure optimal results, the following support reagents are recommended: 1) Western Blotting: use m-lgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP: sc-516102 or m-lgG $\kappa$  BP-HRP (Cruz Marker): sc-516102-CM (dilution range: 1:1000-1:10000), Cruz Marker<sup>TM</sup> Molecular Weight Standards: sc-2035, UltraCruz\* Blocking Reagent: sc-516214 and Western Blotting Luminol Reagent: sc-2048. 2) Immunoprecipitation: use Protein A/G PLUS-Agarose: sc-2003 (0.5 ml agarose/2.0 ml). 3) Immunofluorescence: use m-lgG $\kappa$  BP-FITC: sc-516140 or m-lgG $\kappa$  BP-PE: sc-516141 (dilution range: 1:50-1:200) with UltraCruz\* Mounting Medium: sc-24941 or UltraCruz\* Hard-set Mounting Medium: sc-359850.

#### DATA







MAGE (6A111): sc-71537. Immunofluorescence staining of methanol-fixed HeLa cells showing cytoplasmic localization.

# **SELECT PRODUCT CITATIONS**

1. Gao, Y., et al. 2016. A neomorphic cancer cell-specific role of MAGE-A4 in *trans*-lesion synthesis. Nat. Commun. 7: 12105.

## **RESEARCH USE**

For research use only, not for use in diagnostic procedures.